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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

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IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES -	268
GRAINS -	
Turkish Grain Production Large; Government Controls Trade	269
Grain Statistics	272
VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS -	
Coyol Oil Industry Developing in Mexico	274
COTTON - OTHER FIBERS -	
Liverpool Cotton Market Activity Restricted	275
Greek Cotton-Mill Operations Reduced by War	275
TOBACCO -	
Leaf Tobacco Shortage in Denmark Leads to Further Rationing	277
Turkish Tobacco Market Opens with Larger Crop	277
Trend Toward Self-Sufficiency in Canadian Tobacco Industry	278
Philippine Tobacco Market	279
Cuban Tobacco Exports	279
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS -	
Chilean Grape Crop Reduced; Exports to United States	
Expected to be Heavier	280
Export of South African Deciduous Fruit to the United Kingdom	
Prohibited	281
Abnormally Heavy Shipments of Mexican Vegetables to	
United States in January	283
Sale of Canned Vegetables Restricted in Germany	284
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS -	
Argentine Government Fixes Prices for Beef Cattle	285
World Hog Numbers Smaller	286
GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS -	
Foreign Exchange Rates	295

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L A T E C A B L E S

Sweden winter acreage sown to wheat for harvest in 1941 estimated at 569,000 acres as compared with 536,000 acres sown for 1940; sowings of winter rye placed at 503,000 acres as against 408,000 acres the previous year.

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Indian cotton crop, fourth official estimate 1940-41, placed at 4,718,000 bales (of 478 pounds) from 22,775,000 acres compared with final (unrevised) estimate for 1939-40 of 4,136,000 bales and 21,356,000 acres.

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Egyptian Government on February 22, 1941, enacted legislation forbidding cotton growing during 1941 on land now sown to beans, lentils, helba, flax, and barley. As a result, the 1941-42 cotton production is expected to be reduced by 100,000 to 125,000 bales from last year's crop of 1,922,000 bales.

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Italian ration of edible fats and oils was reduced, effective March 1, to total of 14 ounces per person per month. Former ration totaled 28 ounces. Production and sale of fresh pastry and cake containing flour, milk, fats or oil, and of ices containing milk or milk products was also prohibited as of March 1. Reduction of the oil and fat ration is necessitated by lack of supply.

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The British Ministry of Supply advises of its intention to make available immediately for direct sale to the United States limited quantities of New Zealand crossbred crutchings for carpet manufacture and specialty crossbreds for the paper-felting industry. Crutchings, however, will not be available in any quantity until May/June and paper-felting wools will be available only in very limited quantities this season, i.e. up to May/June. American buyers should place orders direct with New Zealand Marketing Board.

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G R A I N S

**TURKISH GRAIN PRODUCTION LARGE;
GOVERNMENT CONTROLS TRADE**

Preliminary estimates indicated that the 1940 grain crops of Turkey would be exceptionally good, although they did not come up to early expectations in all cases, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The barley, rye, and oat crops were, however, not only larger than those of 1939 but the largest of recent years. Grain prices and trade are regulated by the Government, under emergency control measures, and exports were small in 1939 and 1940.

Grain Production Expands

Definite figures covering the wheat harvests of 1939 and 1940 are still lacking. In both years, it appears that first estimates were somewhat optimistic, but the crops are still placed at 154,475,000 and 165,345,000 bushels, respectively, according to the latest unofficial estimates, as compared with the 1934-1938 average of 124,730,000 bushels. The International Institute of Agriculture reported the 1939 crop at 169,309,000 bushels and the 1940 outturn at 191,064,000 bushels, but these figures are not in line with trade information.

**TURKEY: Production of specified grain crops,
1934-1940**

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
1934.....	99,712	9,589	76,810	10,939	19,255
1935.....	92,640	8,508	62,992	15,983	17,965
1936.....	141,583	17,673	98,915	14,817	26,956
1937.....	132,996	13,331	104,609	15,438	21,301
1938.....	156,720	17,791	110,272	18,149	23,096
Average.....	124,730	13,378	90,720	15,065	21,715
1939.....	154,475	16,118	105,392	20,530	28,109
1940.....	165,345	20,314	120,794	25,215	28,660

Bauque Centrale de la Republique de Turquie and American Embassy, Istanbul.

The 1940 rye crop is reported at 20,314,000 bushels as compared with 16,118,000 in 1939. The production of this grain varies greatly from year to year. In 1931 more than 18 million bushels were obtained, but in 1932 and again in 1935, only about 8.5 million bushels were harvested. Barley is the most important feed grain of Turkey, and production in 1940 appears to have been of record size. The crop, placed at 120,794,000 bushels, compares with 105,392,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 1934-1938 average of only 90,720,000 bushels. In 1940, a bumper

crop of oats was also harvested, 25,215,000 bushels against 20,530,000 in 1939 and 10 million bushels above the 1934-1938 average. The corn crop was placed at 28,660,000 bushels, only about 500,000 above the 1939 out-turn, but nearly 7 million bushels larger than the average of 1934-1938.

Although some expansion in the acreage devoted to grains has been apparent during recent years, it does not appear to have been as great as might have been expected from the increase in production. In 1934, the wheat acreage totaled about 7.8 million acres; by 1939 it had increased to 9.8 million. The rye acreage increased during the same period by less than 0.4 million acres to reach 1.0 million. The barley area was slightly less than 4 million acres in 1934 and almost 5 million in 1939. Oats advanced from 449,000 to 712,000 acres, and corn from 1.1 to 1.2 million acres.

TURKEY: Acreage of specified grains crops,
1932-1939

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1934	7,798	679	3,976	449	1,079
1935	8,474	756	4,260	566	1,012
1936	8,723	926	4,492	654	1,047
1937	8,266	835	4,362	532	1,117
1938	9,507	1,138	4,853	613	1,170
Average ..	8,554	867	4,389	563	1,085
1939	9,818	1,050	4,939	712	1,159

Banque Centrale de la Republique de Turquie.

The Turkish Government has been giving considerable attention in recent years to the agricultural development of the country. The results obtained through the use of tractors, combines, and other machines imported for this purpose are said to have greatly pleased the farmers, particularly the wheat growers, and further expansion along this line is expected. The Government has also given aid to farmers by granting them credits through the State Agricultural Bank and by exempting them from certain taxes.

Wartime Grain-Control Measures

Since the European war started, Government measures relating to grains have been directed toward the control of essential food crops, in order to regulate trade and prevent undue price increases. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, the export of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and corn was prohibited. In May and June of 1940, this ruling was modified to permit the exportation of these grains under special license. In September 1940, it was announced that export licenses would no longer be issued for wheat, barley, and corn, and the present policy of the Government is to conserve all grain supplies for domestic needs.

By decree of December 5, 1940, the Office of the Products of the Soil was authorized to purchase, or requisition, wheat, barley, oats, and rye in order to build up and maintain reserve stocks. A schedule of fixed prices was set up by regions, to govern such purchases, with variations according to location and quality. The average price for wheat was fixed at 80 Turkish pounds per metric ton (\$1.69 per bushel at the official buying rate); for barley and rye, at 60 pounds (\$1.01 and \$1.18, respectively, per bushel); and for oats at 65 pounds (73 cents per bushel).

Another decree of December 5, 1940, required all persons and firms, other than producers who were not engaged in the grain trade, to make a declaration of the quantities and types of wheat and rye in their possession. Residents of a given locality were to make declaration of their stocks to the highest civil authority of the locality within 4 days after the publication of the decree. Exceptions were made in the case of persons having only 500 kilograms (about 18 bushels of wheat or 20 bushels of rye) or less, and certain officials. Proprietors or managers of flour mills, silos, depots, or warehouses and all banks were required to submit statements covering the quantity, quality, and ownership of all the wheat and rye held in store for any purpose.

At the same time the Government requisitioned all the wheat and rye found in some 43 cities, including Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, and at several railway loading stations. The stocks taken over were to be paid for by the Office of Products of the Soil in cash at the prices fixed for the purchase of these grains.

The Office of Products of the Soil was also given authority to regulate the sale of grains in various parts of the country through the establishment of maximum selling prices and specifications covering qualities and varieties needed to supply the local markets. The selling prices of the ordinary kinds of grains in most districts are the same as those fixed for purchases by the Government agency, but in certain outlying districts they are higher. In some cases, prices of flour are also fixed on the basis of the cost price of stocks of wheat held by the mills. Likewise, changes in bread prices are necessitated. An increase of 26 percent is reported in Istanbul, and similar advances were made in other parts of the country.

Foreign Trade Declines

Grain exports from Turkey were greatly reduced in 1939 in spite of the large crops of 1938, and incomplete returns for 1940 show a continued decline, except for wheat. During the 10 months for which statistics are available, over 2 million bushels of wheat were shipped out of Turkey as compared with only 860,000 bushels during the whole of 1939. Nearly all the grain exported during January-October 1940 went to Greece and Yugoslavia, although some barley was destined for Italy and Belgium. The

exportation to Greece of about 400,000 bushels of barley was authorized in December, it is reported, but the Greeks have been able to take delivery of only 92,000 bushels. No oats appear to have been exported in 1940. This grain, together with most of the Turkish corn and rye, is reserved for domestic consumption, largely to fill military requirements.

TURKEY: Exports of specified grains,
1935-1940

Calendar year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
1935	2,374	39	2,403	915	15
1936	1,257	190	1,077	160	5
1937	3,972	1,919	5,202	394	4
1938	3,730	1,028	5,691	763	41
1939	860	343	3,085	344	793
1940 a/	2,341	303	1,835	-	195

American Embassy, Istanbul, Turkey.

a/ January-October only.

GRAIN STATISTICS . . .

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,
as given by current trade sources, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Country	Total shipments	Shipments 1941 week ended	Shipments July 1-Feb. 22
	1938-39	1939-40:Feb. 8	1939-40:Feb. 15
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/	245,296	209,872	3,113
Argentina	114,272	173,776	704
Australia	102,116	b/	-
Soviet Union	39,824	-	-
Danube & Bulgaria c/	52,848	39,616	-
British India a/	d/10,097	-	-
			e/
Total above	564,453	-	-
Total European a/	450,784		
Total ex-European a/	146,760		

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Not available.

c/ Black Sea shipments only; no figures for current weeks.

d/ Official.

e/ North America and Argentina only.

GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel, future delivery,
at leading markets, 1940-1941

Week ended	Wheat						Corn			
	Chicago		Winnipeg		Buenos Aires		Chicago		Buenos Aires a/	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	105	88	81	71	69	56	59	63	53	28
Low b/	97	80	77	70	58	55	56	61	36	28
			May		March	April		May		March
Jan. 25	99	86	78	70	63	55	58	63	c/44	28
Feb. 1	97	83	77	70	61	55	56	62	37	28
8	99	82	78	71	58	55	56	62	36	28
15	101	80	79	70	59	55	56	61	36	28
22	105	80	81	70	59	55	57	61	36	28

Corn prices at Buenos Aires compiled from New York Journal of Commerce; all other prices from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. a/ Official price. b/ January 4, 1941 to February 22, 1941 and corresponding dates for 1940. c/ February futures.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries,
February 22, 1941

Commodity and country	Yearly exports: Shipments week ended a/					Exports so far reported	
	1938-39	1939-40	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	July 1 to	1939-40: 1940-41 b/ b/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000 1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels bushels
United States.....	11,215	3,532				Dec. 31	2,843 402
Canada.....	16,537	13,338				Dec. 31	12,078 746
Argentina.....	9,356	13,628				Jan. 25	5,971 2,400
Danube & U.S.S.R.	26,005	4,297	0	0	0	Feb. 22	3,802 1,000
Total	63,113	39,795					24,694 4,548
OATS, EXPORTS: c/							
United States.....	5,106	1,429				Dec. 31	694 455
Canada.....	13,738	24,330				Dec. 31	10,842 8,366
Argentina.....	19,379	27,624	399	537	490	Feb. 22	18,748 2,656
Danube & U.S.S.R.	30	250	0	0	0	Feb. 22	70 0
Total	38,253	53,633					30,354 11,477
CORN, EXPORTS: d/						Oct. 1 to	
United States.....	34,369	44,284				Dec. 31	12,170 6,565
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,629	5,304	0	0	0	Feb. 22	2,048 0
Argentina.....	142,869	87,766	1,594	807	747	Feb. 22	35,803 17,474
South Africa.....	25,991	15,499	0	0	0	Feb. 22	7,831 0
Total	222,858	152,853					57,852 24,039
CORN, IMPORTS:							
United States.....	442	1,110				Dec. 31	151 663

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1.

V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D O I L S E E D SCOYOL OIL INDUSTRY
DEVELOPING IN MEXICO . . .

Considerable interest in the production of coyol oil is being shown in Mexico and a company has been formed to develop this industry, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The coyol nut, obtained from a species of palm, is known to be rich in an oil that is a good substitute for coconut oil. It is reported that the kernel has a 60-percent oil content and that the oil cake can be used for cattle feed. The outer husk contains palm oil, and the residue, after pressing out the oil, may be used in the manufacture of cellulose. The shell itself may be made into activated carbon for use in gas masks and into wood pulp for wallboards. The sheath of the cluster has a long fiber, which may be used in the production of bags and twine. Experiments also indicate that the shell will produce acetic acid, acetone, methyl alcohol, and guaiacol.

The existence and possibilities of the coyol palm in Mexico have long been known, but it has not been possible to develop it on a commercial scale because of the difficulty in cracking the nut. A machine has been developed for this purpose and is now in satisfactory operation. According to the report, the company operating this machine is proceeding on a conservative basis, and will handle about 100 tons of nuts during the first 3 months of this year. The eventual plan is to process around 11,000 tons of raw material annually. From this quantity there is to be expected a return of approximately 500 tons of coyol oil, 400 tons of oil cake, and 500 tons of palm oil.

There is an unlimited market for coyol oil for the manufacture of soaps and margarines; however, it has been affected by the break in the copra market brought about by the war in Europe. The latter part of January, copra sold for \$30 per ton in West Coast Mexican ports, but was around \$62 in Mexico City, due to the cost of shipping it there by freight. At the same time, the market value of coyol kernels was placed at \$53 per ton in Mexico City.

Coyol palms grow abundantly along the banks of various rivers, especially in the southern part of the State of Veracruz. The nuts are found in clusters, there being from two to four clusters to a tree, varying in weight but averaging about 100 pounds each. The fruit ripens between April and September and should be harvested from the trees to eliminate additional cost by collecting if allowed to fall to the ground.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R SLIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
ACTIVITY RESTRICTED . . .

During the week ended February 21 the futures market at Liverpool continued unsettled. Business was largely confined to liquidation of open commitments. It is the belief of the trade that, if the Ministry of Supply becomes the sole importer of raw cotton, private merchanting will cease and hedging will be eliminated, since the Government will bear the price risk. The spot market continued inactive, with sales again totaling around 10,000 bales. There was a modest trade in agreement cotton recently released. Few contracts were placed for Brazilian and Indian. Import buying for all growths remained at a standstill.

Manchester trade in piecegoods, although favored by active inquiry, remained small, since producers are disinclined to quote, pending the release of details regarding production curtailment. Java was reported to be negotiating a bulk purchase of Lancashire piecegoods. There were also occasional sales to Egypt, the Near East, South America, and the Dominions. Mill activity during the week was reported irregular.

GREEK COTTON-MILL OPERATIONS
REDUCED BY WAR

Greek cotton mill activity has declined considerably since the entry of Italy into the war, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The chief difficulties resulting from the war with Italy have been higher costs of production, including increased transportation and insurance rates, reduced purchasing power of Greek consumers, and mobilization of mill personnel.

The output of cotton yarn in Greece usually exceeds the capacity of domestic looms so that considerable quantities are exported to Turkey and Yugoslavia. Domestic cloth production, however, is insufficient for the home market and annual imports, principally from Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom, are much larger than net exports of yarn.

Government orders for cotton war materials enabled a few mills to operate on a normal basis, but others have operated on a part-time basis or have closed entirely. Availability of raw-cotton supplies has not been a serious question, since about 75 percent of normal mill requirements of 100,000 to 105,000 bales annually are produced by Greek farmers. The domestic crop in 1940-41 was recently estimated by the Hellenic Cotton Board at about 76,750 bales compared with an estimate of 72,300 bales for 1939-40. The area of 193,815 acres planted to cotton in 1940 was a

little larger than the 1939 planted area of 187,720 acres, but the yield was reduced by cold, wet weather at planting time and cool weather in August.

Demand for foreign cotton was unusually heavy in 1940 despite the unfavorable condition of the mill industry. In 1939 imports of raw cotton amounted to 11,749 bales and consisted of 9,509 bales of Egyptian and 1,834 bales of Indian. No American cotton was reported. During the first 9 months of 1940 the total imports of 17,759 bales included 10,725 bales of American, while imports of Egyptian and Indian cotton amounted to 4,996 and 1,768 bales, respectively. The increased imports are attributed largely to efforts to build up stocks for emergency use. Greek authorities have granted import permits for American cotton rather freely, but shipments have been slow because of shipping difficulties.

GREECE: Imports of raw cotton, cotton yarns, and cloth,
and exports of cotton yarn, by countries, 1939

Country	Imports			Exports
	Raw cotton	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth	Cotton yarn
	a/ <u>Bales</u>	and thread <u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States	0	0	0	0
Egypt	9,509	0	0	0
India	1,834	39	0	0
United Kingdom	0	772	1,952	0
Italy	0	259	2,167	0
Germany	0	211	1,974	0
Others	406	147	396	6/ 2,985
Total	11,749	1,428	6,489	2,985

Ministry of National Economy statistics.

a/ In bales of 478 pounds net.

b/ Turkey 1,677,000 and Yugoslavia 1,005,000 pounds.

Imports of cotton goods from Italy and Germany have been suspended, and the quantities arriving from the United Kingdom are little more than half of the former volume. Most of the British goods consist of war materials, and shipping facilities are not available for increased imports of goods for civilian markets. Consequently, local distributors believe that some business could be done in American goods if transportation could be arranged. Greek authorities announced in November 1940 that monthly steamship service between Piraeus and New York would be inaugurated soon.

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T O B A C C O

LEAF TOBACCO SHORTAGE IN DENMARK
LEADS TO FURTHER RATIONING . . .

Comparatively little tobacco leaf was imported into Denmark last year, and in order to keep their factories going throughout 1941, Danish tobacco manufacturers have found it necessary to institute more drastic rationing, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Sales of cigarettes in 1941 will be from 15 to 20 percent less than they were in 1939. Sales of cigars, retailing at from 50 øre to 1 krone (10 to 20 United States cents) will be reduced by 50 percent, and new and cheaper brands using Havana paper as wrappers will be put on the market. Small cheroots and cigarillos will supplement the larger cigars to a considerable extent. Cigars retailing at more than 1 krone (20 cents) have been almost eliminated from the market, and pipe-tobacco sales will be reduced by about 15 to 25 percent.

At the beginning of the war, Danish tobacco manufacturers had on hand enough leaf tobacco to last for a period of about 2 years if used economically. The scheme for reducing the requirements of consumers is, therefore, a voluntary one agreed upon by manufacturers and dealers to conserve the limited leaf supply. Some raw tobacco for cigarettes and pipe tobacco may be obtained from Italy, Turkey, and Bulgaria, but the cigar tobacco, which formerly came from Brazil and Java, appears to have been cut off entirely.

The consumption of cigarettes in Denmark in 1940 was estimated at about 2 billion. During the past few months, heavy stocks of American cigarettes, which were held in the free port of Copenhagen for servicing ships, have been permitted to be brought into the country proper, and for the first time in many years American cigarettes have been fairly plentiful on the Danish market. Ordinary packages, however, that retail in the United States for from 10 to 15 cents each are being sold at prices ranging from 50 to 60 United States cents per package, and this exorbitant price has precluded any great demand for them.

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TURKISH TOBACCO MARKET
OPENS WITH LARGER CROP . . .

Recent estimates place the Turkish tobacco crop of 1940 at about 149.3 million pounds, according to information available in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This figure is 10 percent above the average production of 135.7 million pounds during the 4-year period ended with 1939. Despite the large crop, it is apparently the intention of the Turkish Government to try to maintain prices at about last year's level. It is believed that this plan will be satisfactory to buyers of the

Aegean tobaccos, but they hope for lower prices on the Black Sea and Marmara types, production of which is much greater than previous estimates have indicated.

The market at Izmir was scheduled to open on January 14. A tobacco-purchasing fund of £T2,000,000 (\$1,500,000 United States currency) has been placed at the disposal of the Turkish Ministry of Commerce for several local tobacco companies in which the Government has an interest. When similar credits were offered to these companies last year, they were refused on the ground that the companies did not wish to purchase on their own account and risk possible market fluctuations. They were willing, however, to utilize the credits by purchasing for the Government's account on a commission basis.

The buying intentions of the American companies are not yet definitely known. It is reported that the local representative of at least one company gave assurances to the Turkish authorities that his company would be in the market. The remaining stocks of last year's United States purchases were reported shipped in January.

Purchases made for the account of the British Government will presumably be about the same as last year. Funds for this purpose remain unchanged at £880,000 (\$3,542,000 United States currency), representing the interest and amortization on the British credits to Turkey.

TREND TOWARD SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN CANADIAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY . . .

By enacting the "War Exchange Conservation Act," effective December 2, 1940, the Canadian Government prohibited the importation of cigars, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, and snuff, thus eliminating Canada for the time being as one of our markets for these products. Prior to this Act, smoking tobacco accounted for the bulk of imports of manufactured tobacco from the United States into Canada, according to a report received from American Consul S. H. Day at Toronto. Four United States brands had an appreciable volume of sales; but the market there for cigars, cigarettes, and snuff was negligible.

The recent import restriction on American manufactured tobacco may lead to shifting the production of one or more smoking tobaccos to Canada. As a result of the war, a trend toward self-sufficiency in Canada for all tobacco products is likely, according to trade views. Greater substitution of Canadian for American bright flue-cured leaf in cigarette manufacture is in progress, and the necessity for conservation of United States dollar exchange is encouraging the shift. Under war conditions consumers are apparently less discriminating in accepting the altered taste of all-Canadian-leaf cigarettes.

Per capita consumption of cigarettes has been increasing in Canada, although it is believed that excise taxes have almost reached a level beyond which the effect on consumption would bring about a diminishing revenue return. Excise taxes were recently increased to \$6 per thousand when weight is less than 2.5 pounds per thousand, and to \$11 per thousand when over that weight. Sales of tobacco products, especially cigarettes, were favorably influenced by the buoyant trade conditions throughout 1940. The mounting industrial employment and increasing expansion of the armed forces are important factors in stimulating cigarette consumption. The outlook for 1941 is for a continuation of the present volume of consumption unless a radical change in the general economic situation should occur.

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO MARKET . . .

December weather conditions in the Philippine Islands were reported favorable to transplanting tobacco for the 1941 harvest. Stocks in the hands of dealers are small but producers are holding fair quantities in anticipation of higher prices. The general price level receded in December, and leaf exports also dropped a little. Most of the December exports went to Spain, with moderate quantities to the United States and China. Total exports for 1940 were much lower than in 1939, owing principally to curtailed shipments to Europe. Imports into the United States for the year were 259,000 pounds below the quota of 4,500,000 pounds.

CUBAN TOBACCO EXPORTS . . .

CUBA: Exports of leaf tobacco by principal countries,
1936-1940

Destination	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	11,594	13,791	13,142	14,744	14,947
Spain	3,510	2,932	6,605	6,351	7,071
Netherlands	558	1,244	920	2,180	673
Germany	3,231	4,956	3,496	1,836	-
Argentina	777	994	1,270	933	552
Uruguay	426	136	321	330	372
Chile	109	90	206	332	308
Sweden	677	1,076	282	352	331
Canada	239	346	467	212	378
Other countries	1,928	1,814	1,319	1,093	1,360
Total	23,049	27,379	28,028	28,363	25,992

Compiled from official sources.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

CHILEAN GRAPE CROP REDUCED;
EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES
EXPECTED TO BE HEAVIER . . .

The 1941 crop of table grapes in Chile has been estimated at around 30,313 short tons, or 9 percent below the production in the previous year, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Unfavorable weather during the growing season is largely responsible for the reduced crop. Exports for the 1941 season are expected to be around 1,400 short tons, or slightly above shipments in 1940. The increase is based on expectations of a heavier movement to the United States, which is expected to take about 80 percent of the total.

CHILE: Exports of table grapes, by countries,
calendar years 1939 and 1940

Country of destination	In bulk		Boxed a/	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
United States.....	632.9	821.1	52.2	67.7
Ecuador.....	155.4	192.6	12.8	15.9
Panama.....	53.5	89.2	4.4	7.4
Venezuela.....	34.3	1.9	2.8	0.2
Brazil.....	33.1	0	2.7	0
Colombia.....	32.2	56.2	2.7	4.6
Peru.....	12.7	20.7	1.0	1.7
Cuba.....	7.6	15.1	.6	1.2
Guatemala.....	3.0	9.5	.2	.8
Others.....	1.6	1.0	.3	.1
Total Western Hemisphere..	966.3	1,207.3	79.7	99.6
United Kingdom.....	186.8	0	15.5	0
Sweden.....	142.1	55.1	11.7	4.5
Norway.....	0	11.0	0	.9
Total Europe.....	328.9	66.1	27.2	5.4
Total all countries.....	1,295.2	1,273.4	106.9	105.0

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Boxes of 11 kilos (22 pounds) gross (converted for bulk figures).

During the past season, exports amounted to 1,273 short tons or slightly less than the movement during the previous year. The United States was the principal market, accounting for nearly two thirds of the total. Shipments to the United States have been rising in recent years, and the increase in 1940 was nearly enough to offset the reduction in Chilean exports to European countries. Aside from the United States, the only important markets were Ecuador, Panama, Colombia, and Sweden.

Exports to countries in eastern South America were small, largely due to competition from Argentina and the lack of adequate transportation facilities to these countries.

The production of table grapes is a relatively minor part of the Chilean viticultural industry, since the bulk of the grape crop is used for wine making. The important varieties of table grapes produced in Chile, according to a 1936 census, are Torontels, Cuyanas, Rosadas, and Emperors. The trend in production of table varieties is slightly upward.

CHILE: Production of table grapes
and number of vines, 1936

Variety	Production of grapes Short tons	Number of vines	
		Bearing	Nonbearing
		Thousands	Thousands
Almeria	447.6	223.6	11.9
Alphonse Lavalle	357.3	79.5	64.0
Cuyana	2,811.6	485.0	132.5
Rosada	1,507.3	430.7	177.2
Emperor	1,024.0	88.6	13.0
Torontel	8,832.1	3,049.3	3,067.3
Others	12,190.9	5,970.6	1,043.7
Total	27,170.7	10,327.3	4,509.6

Compiled from official sources.

EXPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN DECIDUOUS FRUIT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM PROHIBITED . . .

The British Ministry of Food has informed the South African Deciduous Fruit Board that the export of deciduous fruit to Great Britain during the current season has been prohibited because of the shortage of shipping space, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Previously, the Ministry of Food had agreed to permit the entry of 22,400 short tons of fresh fruit into the United Kingdom, subject of course to war contingencies and the availability of shipping space. ^{1/} As a result of the Ministry's announcement, the South African Fruit Board has made its plans for marketing the 1941 crops on the assumption that no exports will be possible.

The general outline of the plans for marketing the exportable surplus of the 1941 crops of South African deciduous fruit is as follows: export peaches and nectarines will be marketed locally; part of the surplus grapes will be marketed locally, with balance converted into wine

^{1/} For previous report see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 21, 1941.

and raisins; plums and pears will be dried and canned; and the problem of marketing the apple crop is to be considered as soon as an estimate of the crop has been completed. The Deciduous Fruit Board will take over the entire export crop from growers and will dispose of the surpluses either in the local market or have them processed. The South African Government has already made the financial arrangements necessary for the Board to purchase the fruit from growers.

Processing will be done for the most part in plants that are located in the western part of Cape Province. Some of the plants are operated by the Board, while private concerns will also process fruit under arrangements with the Board. The Board is planning to erect, in 1941, a new large-sized plant for vegetable and fruit canning and for jam making. Four large wineries, operated by the Board, are in position, if necessary, to process the entire export surplus of grapes.

The Board has decided that its purchases from each exporter will be limited to the average exports of the different kinds of fruit shipped overseas by him during the 1937-38 and 1938-39 seasons. For special cases, minor adjustments in the quota will be made where unusual conditions warrant such action. Prices that the Board has been authorized to pay for fruit packed according to its direction are as follows:

<u>Peaches</u>	<u>Price per pound</u>	
	<u>Pence</u>	<u>Cents</u>
First 5,000 boxes	2.0	3.3
Next 15,000 boxes	1.5	2.5
Remainder	1.0	1.7

A packing allowance of 3.5d (5.8 cents) per tray will be made. This allowance does not include the cost of the box and the packing materials, which will be credited to the grower's account at a flat rate determined by the Board.

<u>Plums</u>	<u>Price per ton</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
First 35 long tons (of 2240 pounds)...	8/6/8	33.17
Next 35 long tons	7/6/8	29.19
Remainder	6/6/8	25.21

Plums of the Kelsey variety are to be dried. All other varieties, including Santa Rosa and Gaviota, are to be delivered in lug boxes to canners under instructions from the Board.

<u>Grapes</u>	<u>Price per pound</u>	
	<u>Pence</u>	<u>Cents</u>
First 7,500 boxes - 37.5 long tons ...	2.0	3.3
Next 7,500 boxes -	1.5	2.5
Remainder	1.0	1.7

<u>Pears</u>	<u>Price per ton</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
First 5,000 boxes - 105 long tons	10/0/0	39.80
Next 15,000 boxes - 315 long tons	9/0/0	35.82
Remainder	8/0/0	31.84

A discount of £2 (\$7.96) per ton will be deducted from the above schedule for Kieffer pears.

Apples

Crop-estimate forms have been sent to growers, and plans for disposing of the current crop will be made as soon as the returns have been tabulated.

ABNORMALLY HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN VEGETABLES TO UNITED STATES IN JANUARY . . .

Exports of winter vegetables from Mexico to the United States during the last half of January totaled 9,245,000 pounds, or over three times the volume shipped during the same period in each of the two previous seasons, according to a report from American Vice Consul Thomas M. Powell at Nogales. Exports for the season to January 31 amounted to 17,767,000 pounds, or nearly double the movement to the same date during the 1939-40 year. The increase in exports was due chiefly to weather damage to the vegetable crop in both Florida and Cuba, Mexico's principal competitors. Mexican vegetables imported into the United States pay the full United States tariff on such products throughout the year.

Tomatoes, which represent the major portion of this trade, accounted for the bulk of the increased movement. Heavier tomato shipments were due largely to favorable prices in American markets and to increased production available from the State of Sinaloa. Shipments of tomatoes from the Huatabampo district in southern Sonora, which provides the bulk of the early movement, have begun to decline and are expected to taper off rapidly. The Los Mochis and San Blas districts in the State of Sinaloa are now furnishing the bulk of tomato exports, and the volume is expected to increase steadily for some time. The quality of tomatoes offered this season has been unusually good, with favorable weather and growing conditions being experienced thus far.

Green-pea exports showed an increase of nearly 300 percent. Shipments, however, may be discontinued entirely in the near future when pears from the Imperial Valley in California begin to move in volume. Pepper shipments have also increased somewhat, and a steady movement is expected to be maintained during the remainder of the current season.

MEXICO: Shipments of winter vegetables to the United States,
January 16-31, 1939 to 1941, and total
November 23-January 31, 1938-39 to 1940-41

Vegetable	January 16-31		
	1939	1940	1941
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tomatoes	1,573	2,009	7,260
Green peas	454	454	1,256
Green peppers	252	315	674
Green beans	1	0	0
Eggplant	51	a/	55
Cucumbers	2	0	0
Total	2,333	2,778	9,245
	November 23 to January 31		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Tomatoes	6,467	7,759	15,000
Green peas	238	636	1,575
Green peppers	907	808	1,132
Green beans	5	0	0
Eggplant	91	1	60
Cucumbers	2	0	0
Total	8,310	9,204	17,767

American consulate, Nogales.

a/ Less than 500 pounds.

SALE OF CANNED VEGETABLES
RESTRICTED IN GERMANY . . .

Sale of canned vegetables in Germany has been restricted to cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants and certain industrial districts because of the limited stocks available, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

During the current winter, hospitals and homes for invalids are to be issued up to 15 cans of vegetables and 5 of preserved fruit for each sick bed. Persons suffering from diabetes will receive a total of 18 cans of vegetables. Consumers in the designated areas will be permitted two tins of canned vegetables upon presentation of a special card.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T S

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FIXES PRICES
FOR BEEF CATTLE

Effective January 27, 1941, the Argentine Government fixed cattle prices 10 percent lower than those recently prevailing for the chiller grade but higher for the canner grade, according to Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. The reduction in the market outlet for the high-grade chiller and continental grade steers in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, which is estimated at 30 percent, and the consequent diversion of fat, high-quality steers for canning purposes at canner prices prompted the Government to fix prices.

The new Government price regulations are designed to cover losses resulting from the use of high-grade fat steers for canning and to maintain the incentive for breeding and feeding the chiller grade of steer in spite of the necessity of using many of these for canning. Under the new order, there is one price for all steers of a given grade, regardless of utilization or market outlet. For steers of top grade used to fill the United Kingdom beef quota, packers have paid prices in line with those agreed upon by the Meat Board for beef of this type shipped to the United Kingdom, but any steers in excess of the British quota had to accept lower prices, depending on the market outlet.

In the new contracts with the British Government, somewhat lower prices than obtained formerly have been stipulated. On the basis of prices paid for frozen beef, it is stated that 29.75 centavos per kilogram (\$4.02 per 100 pounds) could be paid for first-quality chiller grade steers. This compares with 31 centavos (\$4.19), which has been paid for some time. The new fixed price, however, provides for a price of 28 centavos (\$3.78), and the difference between \$4.19 and \$3.78 will be available for losses involved in utilizing chiller-grade steers for canning at 18.25 centavos per kilogram (\$2.46 per 100 pounds). Prices of canned beef, both in the British contract and in the United States, would permit packers to pay only 18.25 centavos per kilogram for steers for canning purposes. Under the new fixed prices, however, 20 centavos (\$2.70) will be paid by central packing plants for canner steers. This and other losses involved in the newly adopted schedule are provided for by a Government subsidy of 15 million pesos (\$4,000,000) from exchange-control profits. The new system of fixed prices and market grades is as follows:

	<u>Centavos</u> <u>per kilogram</u>	<u>Dollars</u> <u>per 100 pounds</u>
Chiller steers - first grade...	28.00	3.78
Chiller steers - second grade..	25.30	3.42
Frozen steers - B grade.....	23.85	3.22
Continental type.....	22.25	3.00
Canner steers - Central.....	20.00	2.70
Canner steers - Regional.....	17.50	2.36

The export outlet for Argentine canned beef is especially favorable at present because of the British Government contracts, according to Mr. Nyhus. Probable exports to the United Kingdom, according to the announcement of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture on December 11, 1940, for the period from September 1, 1940, to August 31, 1941, will range between 143 and 165 million pounds. This compares with 115 million pounds exported to the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1939 and an average for the years 1936-1938 of 88 million pounds. The proposed new purchases by the United Kingdom are only slightly smaller than total canned-beef exports from Argentina in 1939, which amounted to 181 million pounds, 19 percent of which came to the United States, according to United States import statistics. Exports of Argentine canned corned beef to the United States, which amounted to 30,763,000 pounds in 1939, fell to 18,084,000 in 1940, due to a falling off in demand in this country and the higher prices offered in the United Kingdom.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS SMALLER . . .

Preliminary estimates for those countries reporting at the beginning of the year 1941, supplemented by information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations on recent trends in European countries indicate that world hog numbers declined during 1940. This estimate is based mainly on the decrease of 7,000,000 head in the United States and reported declines in several European countries. Lack of recent estimates for many European countries, combined with shifts in territory in the important hog-producing countries of the Danube Basin, makes it extremely difficult to evaluate the situation as a whole at the beginning of 1941. (See table, page 294.)

Hog numbers in 27 countries for which comparable estimates are available for a series of years reached 115 million head in 1939 and were 6 percent larger than in 1938. These countries supported 40 percent of the estimated average number of hogs in the world during the 5-year period 1931-1935. Estimates for a few countries reporting in 1940 indicate that the increase continued throughout 1939. (See world table, page 290.)

Non-European Countries

Hog numbers in the United States on January 1, 1941, numbered only 52,983,000 head compared with 60,207,000 head on January 1, 1940. The United States accounts for roughly one-third of the total number of hogs in countries important in world trade. 1/ China and the Soviet Union are excluded, although in recent years, exports from China have increased. Practically the entire production of the Soviet Union is for domestic consumption. The number of hogs in these two countries is large, but the

1/ United States, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Europe, and Oceania.

pork and lard produced do not compete to any large extent with United States hog products, which up to now have been marketed mainly in Europe and Latin America. 1/

The decrease in numbers in the United States at the beginning of 1941 is only slightly offset by the increase of 1,300,000 in Canada and probable increases in other British Empire countries. Numbers in Canada reached a record total of 6,117,000 at the beginning of 1941 and were 28 percent larger than in 1940.

Available information indicates that hog numbers are increasing in New Zealand and Australia. At the beginning of 1940, the number of hogs in New Zealand was 714,000 against 683,000 in 1939, and the number in Australia is unofficially estimated at 1,360,000, based on reports for three states that normally support 57 percent of the total against 1,156,000 in 1939.

Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, and Australia, now furnish the bulk of the reduced imports into the United Kingdom since the cutting off of supplies from nearby continental sources. Canada is now the chief source of British imported supplies. The United Kingdom Food Ministry favors imports from Empire sources in order to conserve exchange for purchases of essential war material. Imports of fresh and cured pork and lard into the United Kingdom from the United States as indicated by United States statistics of exports to that country, decreased materially in 1940. Cured and frozen-pork exports to the United Kingdom amounted to only 30 million pounds in 1940 compared with 74 million pounds in 1939. Lard exports in 1940 fell to 51 million pounds from 150 million pounds in 1939. The United Kingdom was formerly our most important market for hog products.

Argentina and Brazil are the only other non-European countries with an export surplus of pork or lard, and they are small at present compared with those of the United States and Canada. Hog numbers in Brazil totaled approximately 24 million head in 1938 compared with 23 million in 1935. The industry is mainly in the hands of small farmers, and not much attention is paid to selection and scientific feeding practices. Lard was the principal hog product exported up to 1936, but since then pork exports have increased. In 1939, 12 million pounds of lard and 13 million pounds of pork were exported compared with 3 million pounds of lard and 9 million pounds of pork in 1938. At the latest census, that of June 1937, hog numbers in Argentina amounted to 3,966,000 compared with 3,769,000 in June 1930. In early 1941, conditions were favorable for some expansion, according to Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Nyhus, as the price of corn was favorable in relation to the price of hogs, the latter having risen as a result of the increased export outlet for pork in the United Kingdom. The

1/ For annual trade statistics of the chief countries producing hog products, see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 4, 1940.

United Kingdom Food Ministry proposes to import 22 million pounds of Argentine frozen boned pork during the period September 1, 1940, to August 31, 1941. This compares with 3 million pounds of frozen pork exported in 1940 and 14 million pounds exported in 1939.

European Countries

As the surplus hog-producing countries of northern continental Europe, especially Denmark and the Netherlands, which contributed about one-third of the hog products entering international trade channels, are largely dependent on imported feedstuffs for the maintenance of livestock, there has already been a substantial decline in hog numbers.

The number of hogs in Denmark on January 25, 1941, were officially estimated at 1,968,000 head compared with 3,134,000 at the beginning of 1940, a decrease of 35 percent, with a still further reduction in prospect. Numbers in Denmark were on the increase just prior to the war. Exports of bacon and hams from Denmark in 1940 amounted to 315 million pounds, the bulk of which went to Germany, after the German occupation of Denmark. Exports to the United Kingdom from January 1 to March 3, 1940, amounted to 51 million pounds. Normally, well over 90 percent of these exports were to the United Kingdom. Exports of live hogs from Denmark in 1940 increased enormously, from 137,000 head in 1939 to 754,000 head in 1940, practically all destined for Germany. Although estimates are not available showing the situation in the Netherlands at the beginning of 1941, it seems probable that conditions there were even worse than in Denmark. The number of hogs was estimated at 1,832,000 at the date nearest the beginning of 1939 and was considerably larger than at the beginning of 1937. Very little information has been received concerning the Netherlands since the German occupation. In 1939 fresh and cured pork exports amounted to 83 million pounds, an increase of 22 percent above 1938. Lard exports for the same year amounted to 7 million pounds against 9 million in 1938. Almost 90 percent of the exports went to the United Kingdom. In the first 3 months of 1940, prior to occupation by Germany, the Netherlands exported 16 million pounds of pork, a decrease of 29 percent compared with the same months of 1939.

Sweden does not publish midwinter estimates of hog numbers. In October 1939 the number in that country was 1,579,000, an increase of 9 percent above the same date of 1938. It is reported that by the fall of 1940, numbers had declined by approximately 15 percent. The number of sows bred for the period January-September 1940 was 25 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1939, according to monthly figures. All pork products except pigs' feet are rationed in this country at present. Reported extensive hoarding, a smaller supply of cheap fish, and the stoppage of imports of American pork, combined with the scarcity of feedstuffs led the Government to ration boneless pork at 7 ounces weekly per

person in October 1940, and a further restriction is anticipated. Sweden's exports of cured pork, almost all of which went to the United Kingdom, amounted to 29 million pounds in 1938. In addition, small quantities of fresh pork went to Germany, and exports of 2 million pounds of lard were about equally distributed between the United Kingdom and Germany.

Little recent information is available concerning the Baltic countries since being incorporated with the Soviet Union. Lithuania is the only one reporting a midwinter census and that of 1940, exclusive of Memel, showed an increase 5 percent above 1939.

Midwinter estimates of hog numbers in the United Kingdom are not available since 1939 when 4,700,000 were reported, or about the same number as in 1938. Even in normal times, however, the United Kingdom imported 46 percent of the quantity of pork consumed, chiefly from nearby European countries, the United States, and Canada. At present, Canada and the other British Empire countries are supplying the quantities necessary for the present reduced ration. In Ireland (Eire), numbers in January 1940 were officially estimated at 899,000 and were 10 percent larger than a year earlier.

The number of hogs reported in Germany, including Austria and the Sudetenland, at the beginning of 1940 was 29 million, or approximately the same as in 1939 for comparable territory. Indications are that numbers declined in 1940, but, as a result of the recent excellent domestic potato harvest and prospects of importing corn from some of the Danube Basin countries, farmers have been urged to buy suckling pigs for fattening. Germany has fared better than many other European countries, being able to supplement domestic production of hog products by enforced imports from occupied territories, but even then the meat ration is only about one-half of normal consumption.

Shifts in territory in the surplus-producing countries of the Danube Basin and new methods of estimating hog numbers in Hungary make it difficult to estimate accurately the present numbers of hogs compared with earlier years. The latest estimates reported by the statistical services of these countries for recently rearranged territory appear in the table on page 294. It appears from these estimates that there was a substantial reduction in hog numbers in Hungary between March 1939 and March 1940, notwithstanding the acquisition of new territory from Czechoslovakia and Rumania. An increase in numbers is indicated in Yugoslavia at the beginning of 1940. These countries of the Danube Basin formerly exported a substantial quantity of pork to Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, and in smaller quantities to Italy, chiefly in the form of fat hogs. German requirements of feedstuffs now may cut down substantially the quantity of hogs and pork available for export from these countries.

HOGS: Number in countries having 150,000 and over,
averages 1926-1935, annual 1936-1940

Country	Date or month of estimate	Average		Annual			
		1926- 1930 a/	1931- 1935 a/	1936	1937	1938	1939
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES							
United States	Jan. 1	56,844	54,778	42,837	42,770	44,218	49,293
Canada	June	4,387	4,072	4,145	3,963	3,487	4,294
Mexico	June	c/ 3,300	d/ 3,698	-	4,825	-	-
Guatemala		80	102	189	225	163	-
Honduras		298	370	245	237	214	-
Salvador		e/ 335	e/ 355	473	542	577	-
Nicaragua		e/ 400	e/ 400	-	-	-	-
Panama, incl. Canal Zone		73	192	f/ 281	-	-	-
Cuba		591	794	f/ 952	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	May	e/ 1,100	e/ 1,100	d/ 880	-	-	-
Haiti		203	319	g/ 375	-	-	-
Estimated total							
above group h/		68,000	66,500	-	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia		1,400	1,589	-	1,545	1,600	-
Venezuela		i/ 500	i/ 500	-	-	-	-
Ecuador		153	e/ 200	g/ 350	-	-	-
Peru	Feb.-Apr.	d/ 689	800	f/ 800	-	-	-
Bolivia		375	e/ 398	-	-	-	-
Chile		d/ 331	d/ 331	572	340	-	-
Brazil	September	j/ 22,099	23,436	-	25,398	24,075	-
Uruguay	May or June	d/ 308	d/ 308	-	346	-	-
Argentina	June or July	d/ 3,769	d/ 3,769	-	d/ 3,966	-	-
Estimated total							
South America h/		29,700	31,400	-	-	-	-

EUROPE									
England and Wales	June	2,508:	3,234:	3,804:	3,635:	3,564:	3,510:	-	-
Scotland	June	165:	192:	236:	248:	257:	253:	-	-
Northern Ireland	June	206:	313:	522:	570:	562:	627:	-	-
Total United Kingdom		2,879:	3,739:	4,562:	4,453:	4,383:	4,390:	-	-
Ireland	June	1,048:	1,064:	1,017:	935:	959:	931:	1,058	-
Norway	June	303:	400:	410:	445:	429:	362:	-	-
Sweden	Sept. or Oct.	1,574:	1,556:	1,444:	1,436:	1,450:	1,579:	-	-
Denmark	July	3,741:	4,165:	3,496:	3,066:	2,842:	3,133:	k/2,199	-
Netherlands	May-June	2,018:	2,079:	1,679:	1,406:	1,538:	1,553:	-	-
Belgium	Jan. 1 1/	1,159:	1,268:	1,284:	1,954:	872:	960:	856	-
Luxemburg	Jan. 1 1/	124:	151:	142:	164:	147:	134:	-	-
France	Jan. 1 1/	5,942:	6,605:	7,043:	7,089:	7,117:	7,127:	-	-
Spain	Jan. 1 1/	5,024:	5,088:	5,141:	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	March	1,163:	1,199:	1,206:	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	March-May	3,086:	n/ 3,264:	d/ 3,206:	2,814:	2,940:	3,302:	-	-
Switzerland	April	782:	996:	878:	936:	923:	880:	958	-
Germany	Jan. 1 1/	d/ 19,715:	23,434:	o/ 22,827:	o/ 25,892:	o/ 23,847:	o/ 23,570:	h/ 24,830	-
Austria	March-June	d/ 1,965:	2,823:	-	-	-	1/ 2,872:	-	-
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1 1/	2,814:	2,915:	2,745:	3,242:	3,611:	p/ 2,083:	-	-
Poland	June 30	5,736:	6,546:	7,060:	7,696:	7,525:	-	-	-
Hungary	April-July	2,503:	2,531:	2,554:	2,624:	3,110:	q/ 3,886:	r/ 4,649	-
Yugoslavia	Jan. 1 1/	2,743:	2,874:	2,932:	3,126:	3,180:	3,451:	3,503	-
Greece	Jan. 1 1/	422:	464:	624:	607:	465:	430:	-	-
Bulgaria	Jan. 1 1/	d/ 1,002:	d/ 902:	f/ 902:	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania	Jan. 1 1/	2,915:	2,874:	-	3,030:	3,170:	3,165:	-	-
Lithuania	Jan. 1 1/	1,189:	1,250:	1,201:	1,190:	1,192:	1,250:	1,197	-
Latvia	June	499:	674:	674:	739:	814:	890:	-	-
Estonia	July	317:	295:	245:	379:	385:	442:	-	-
Finland	September	404:	460:	459:	504:	531:	-	-	-
Soviet Union	Summer	21,040:	15,615:	30,400:	22,800:	30,600:	-	-	-
Estimated European total, excluding Soviet Union h/		71,100:	79,700:	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued -

HOGS: Number in countries having 150,000 and over,
averages 1926-1935, annual 1936-1940

- Continued

Country	Date or month of estimate	Average		Annual					
		1926- 1930 a/	1931- 1935 a/	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	
AFRICA									
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	
French West Africa s/		210:	165:	111:	-	-	-	-	
French Cameroon		22:	61:	176:	175:	175:	-	-	
Belgian Congo		65:	144:	167:	162:	143:	-	-	
Angola	April	285:	318:g/	348:	-	-	-	-	
Union of South Africa	August	888:	908:	1,077:	1,037:	948:	-	-	
Madagascar	Jan. 1 1/	375:	478:	650:	650:	550:	-	-	
Estimated African total h/		2,500:	2,800:	-	-	-	-	-	
ASIA									
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	
Burma	June 30	450:	490:	559:	540:	520:	530:	-	
India (Portuguese)		250:	250:	250:	-	-	-	-	
China t/		u/80,000:	84,000:	81,000:	-	-	-	-	
Japan	Jan. 1 1/	688:	902:	1,063:	1,110:	1,088:	1,140:	-	
Chosen	Jan. 1 1/	1,244:	1,417:	1,616:	1,574:	1,625:	-	-	
Taiwan	Jan. 1 1/	1,619:	1,777:	1,873:	1,813:	1,849:	-	-	
French Indochina		2,587:	3,217:	3,514:	3,320:	-	-	-	
Thailand (Siam)	March	v/864:	864:	-	-	-	-	-	
British Malaya		305:	447:	716:	707:	830:	-	-	
Philippine Islands	Jan. 1 1/	2,236:	2,697:	3,019:	3,126:	3,430:	3,558:	-	
Netherlands Indies	Jan. 1 1/	940:	995:g/	1,131:	-	-	-	-	
Estimated Asiatic total h/		92,600:	97,400:	-	-	-	-	-	

OCEANIA

OCEANIA									
Australia	Jan. 1	1	985	1,121	1,294	1,203	1,100	1,156	-
New Zealand	Jan. 31	31	525	601	808	802	756	683	714
Estimated Oceanic									
total h/			1,600	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Total 27 countries									
reporting all periods									
to 1939 w/			113,954	119,310	107,634	110,382	108,296	115,274	-
Estimated world total									
including Soviet Union									
h/			286,600	295,200	-	-	-	-	-

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture, unless otherwise stated. Owing to unsettled conditions in Europe, the estimates ~~as~~ recently reported by the countries of Central Europe are not strictly comparable with earlier years as indicated in footnotes. a/ Average for 5-year period if available; otherwise for any year or years within that period unless otherwise stated. b/ Preliminary. c/ Average of 1926 estimate for 96 percent of municipalities and the final figures of the 1930 census. d/ Census. The latest census in many countries was in 1930. e/ Estimate for 1930. f/ Year 1934. g/ Year 1935. h/ These totals include interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others. i/ Year 1929. j/ Year 1931. k/ August. l/ Estimates for December of preceding year. m/ Census of 1925. n/ Average of 1936 and 1930 censuses. o/ Including the Saar. p/ Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate; Slovenia and Sub-Carpathian Russia prior to March 15, 1939. q/ Boundaries in Spring of 1939 excluding Sub-Carpathian Russia. New system of estimating indicates the following, in thousands: 1937- 5,200; 1938- 5,500; 1939- 5,808; 1940- 4,649. r/ Includes Sub-Carpathian Russia. s/ Includes French Sudan. t/ Estimate for total China based on official returns in June 1934 and March 1936 for 20 Provinces that supported 78 percent of total in 1914. The official estimates excluding Manchuria and Turkestan were 69,038,000 in June 1934, 62,639,000 in March 1935, and 63,027,000 in March 1936. These figures are based on a new method of estimating, and the 1933 estimate formerly used is now considered by the Chinese agricultural authorities as overestimated. The number comprised in Turkestan, Manchuria, and Inner Mongolia are included with China in this table as they are not accounted for elsewhere. u/ Interpolated. v/ Year 1921. w/ Comparable totals for number of countries indicated.

HOGS: Midwinter estimates of numbers in the United States
and specified countries, 1937-1941

Country	Month of estimate	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Exporting</u>						
United States.....	January 1:	42,700	44,218	49,293	60,207	52,983
Canada.....	Jan. 1 <u>a/</u> :	4,422	3,680	3,569	4,770	6,117
Australia.....	Jan. 1 :	1,203	1,100	1,156	<u>b/</u> 1,360	-
New Zealand.....	Jan. 1 :	802	756	683	714	-
Irish Free State..	January :	-	806	820	899	-
Denmark.....	January <u>c/</u> :	3,024	<u>a/</u> 2,704	<u>a/</u> 2,706	<u>a/</u> 3,134	1,968
Netherlands.....	January <u>d/</u> :	1,742	-	<u>d/</u> 1,832	-	-
Lithuania.....	January <u>a/</u> :	1,190	1,192	<u>e/</u> 1,145	<u>e/</u> 1,197	-
Hungary <u>f/</u>	March :	5,200	5,500	<u>g/</u> 5,808	<u>h/</u> 4,649	-
Rumania	January <u>a/</u> :	3,030	3,170	3,165	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	January <u>a/</u> :	3,126	3,180	3,451	3,503	-
<u>Importing</u>						
United Kingdom....	January <u>a/</u> :	4,873	4,697	4,700	-	-
Germany.....	January <u>a/</u> :	25,892	23,847	<u>i/</u> 28,613	<u>i/</u> 29,083	-
Austria.....	January <u>a/</u> :	2,349	-	<u>j/</u>	<u>j/</u>	-
Czechoslovakia....	January <u>a/</u> :	3,242	3,612	<u>k/</u> 1,949	<u>k/</u> 1,607	-
France.....	January <u>a/</u> :	7,089	7,117	7,127	-	-
Belgium.....	January <u>a/</u> :	1,054	872	960	856	-

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. Estimates for Central Europe as reported in official statistics for boundaries at the time the estimate was made.

a/ December of preceding year.

b/ Unofficial estimate based on reports for three States normally producing 57 percent of total number.

c/ February of preceding year.

d/ November of preceding year.

e/ Excludes Memel annexed by Germany.

f/ Estimates based on new method. No comparable estimates available for earlier years. It is reported that hog numbers were formerly underestimated.

g/ Includes northern zone reannexed, excluding Sub-Carpathian Russia.

h/ Includes Sub-Carpathian Russia.

i/ Includes Austria and Sudetenland, reannexed from Czechoslovakia.

j/ Included with Germany.

k/ Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate only; other former Czechoslovak territory included either with Germany or Hungary.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies,
February 21, 1941, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1940	Month				Week ended		
			1939	1940	1941		1941		
			Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 21 <u>b/</u>
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	29.77	31.13	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia <u>c/</u>	Pound	305.16	372.06	315.82	321.50	321.50	321.25	320.99	320.90
Canada <u>c/</u>	Dollar	85.14	99.19	88.02	86.56	84.80	82.77	83.02	84.32
China.....	Shang.yuan	6.00	16.26	7.83	5.69	5.39	5.23	5.40	5.60
England <u>c/</u>	Pound	383.00	466.94	396.39	403.50	403.42	403.07	402.85	402.77
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.02	40.07	40.12	39.98	39.98	39.97	39.97	39.97
Italy.....	Lira	5.04	5.26	5.05	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04
Japan.....	Yen	23.44	27.20	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44
Mexico	Peso	18.55	19.48	16.66	20.45	20.50	20.52	20.52	20.52
Sweden	Krona	23.80	24.04	23.81	23.82	23.83	23.83	23.83	23.82
Switzerland	Franc	22.68	22.58	22.42	23.20	23.22	23.22	23.22	23.22

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Denmark, France, the Netherlands, and Norway have been omitted, as rates are not at present available. The last average monthly quotations in 1940 were as follows: Denmark, March, 19.31 cents; France, June, 2.01 cents; the Netherlands, April, 53.08 cents; and Norway, April, 22.71 cents.

b/ Week ended Friday due to holiday Saturday.

c/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate; Australia, 322.80; Canada, 90.91; and England, 403.50 cents.

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Index

	Page ::		Page
Late cables	268	Dats:	
-----		Area, Turkey, 1934-1939.....	270
Barley:		Exports, Turkey, 1935-1939.....	272
Area, Turkey, 1934-1939.....	270	Production, Turkey, 1934-1940...	269
Exports, Turkey, 1935-1940.....	272	Peaches, prices (fixed), Union	
Production, Turkey, 1934-1940...	269	of South Africa, 1941.....	282
Cattle (beef), prices (fixed),		Pears, prices (fixed), Union of	
Argentina, Jan. 27, 1941.....	285	South Africa, 1941	283
Corn:		Plums, prices (fixed), Union of	
Area, Turkey, 1934-1939.....	270	South Africa, 1941	282
Exports, Turkey, 1935-1940.....	272	Rye:	
Prices, principal markets,		Area:	
Feb. 21, 1941	273	Sweden (winter), 1940, 1941....	268
Production, Turkey, 1934-1940...	269	Turkey, 1934-1939.....	270
Cotton:		Exports, Turkey, 1935-1940.....	272
Area, India, 1939-40, 1940-41.....	268	Production, Turkey, 1934-1940...	269
Exports (yarn), Greece, 1939.....	276	Tobacco:	
Imports, Greece, 1939.....	276	Exports, Cuba, 1936-1940.....	279
Market conditions, U.K.,		Market conditions:	
Feb. 21, 1941.....	275	Philippine Islands,	
Mill activity, Greece, 1940-41..	275	December 1940	279
Production:		Turkey, Jan. 14, 1941.....	277
Greece, 1939-40, 1940-41:.....	275	Shortage, Denmark, 1941.....	271
India, 1939-40, 1940-41.....	268	Wartime control, Canada,	
Wartime control, Egypt,		Dec. 2, 1940	278
Feb. 22, 1941.....	268	Vegetables:	
Coyol oil, industry development,		Sale (canned), restrictions,	
Mexico, 1941	274	Germany, 1941	284
Exchange rates, foreign,		Shipments to U.S., Mexico,	
Feb. 21, 1941	295	Nov. 23-Jan. 31, 1938-39 to	
Fats and oils (edible), ration		1940-41	283, 284
reduction, Italy, Mar. 1, 1941....	268	Wheat:	
Fruit (deciduous), export		Area:	
prohibition to U.K., Union of		Sweden (winter), 1940, 1941....	268
South Africa, 1941	281	Turkey, 1934-1939.....	270
Grains:		Exports, Turkey, 1935-1940.....	272
Movement (feed), principal		Prices:	
countries, Feb. 22, 1941.....	273	Principal countries,	
Wartime control, Turkey,		Feb. 21, 1941.....	273
Dec. 5, 1940.....	270	Turkey (fixed), Dec. 1, 1940....	271
Grapes:		Production, Turkey, 1934-1940...	269
Exports (table), Chile, 1939, 1940...	280	Shipments, principal countries,	
Prices (fixed), Union of South		Feb. 22, 1941.....	272
Africa, 1941	282	Wartime control, Turkey,	
Production (table), Chile, 1936...	281	Dec. 5, 1940.....	270
Vines, number, Chile, 1936.....	281	Wool, authorized sales	
Hogs, numbers, world,		to U.S., New Zealand,	
1926-1940	285-294	February 1941	268

